

Description of two new species of *Haustellum* Schumacher, 1817 (Gastropoda: Muricidae) from the Western Indian Ocean.

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ABSTRACT: *Haustellum langleitae* is described from Tanzania and Madagascar, and *H. barbieri* is described from Madagascar. The two species are compared with related taxa from the Indo-West Pacific.

RESUME: Deux nouvelles espèces du genre *Haustellum* Schumacher, 1817 sont décrites. *H. langleitae* n.sp. provient de Tanzanie (région de Dar-es-Salaam) et de Madagascar, tandis que *H. barbieri* n.sp. est actuellement connu uniquement de la localité type, située à Madagascar. Les deux nouveaux taxa sont comparés à des espèces apparentées de l'Indo-Pacifique.

Abbreviations

IRSNB - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

MNHN - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

Other Material Examined

Sinda Island, Tanzania, 1980, 1 sp., coll. A. Langleit; Tanzania (no other data), 1982, 1 sp., coll. A. Langleit; Madagascar (no other data), 1 sp., coll. R. Houart; Madagascar, 1 sp., coll. F. Franchi.

SYSTEMATICS

Family Muricidae Rafinesque, 1815
Subfamily Muricinae Rafinesque, 1815
Genus *Haustellum* Schumacher, 1817

Haustellum langleitae n.sp.

Figs 5, 10-12

Type Material

Sinda Island, Tanzania, 1980 (holotype IRSNB 28.008/462); Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, June 1982 (1 paratype MNHN; 1 paratype NM L1061/T999; 4 paratypes (including 2 juveniles) coll. R. Houart.

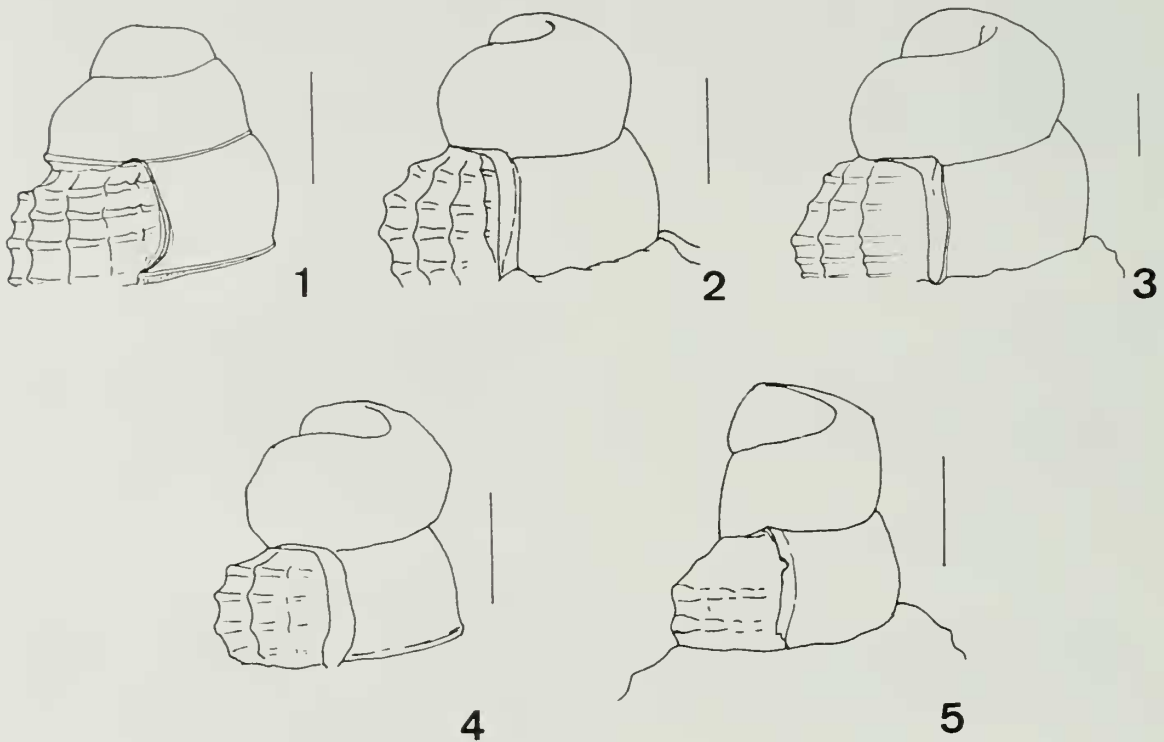
Description

Shell heavy, medium sized for the genus, up to 94.10 mm in length at maturity (paratype R. Houart). Spire moderately high with 2.5 protoconch whorls and up to 8 shouldered, tuberculate teleoconch whorls with impressed suture. Protoconch smooth, weakly shouldered, high, terminal varix raised, weakly curved. First to third teleoconch whorls with 13 or 14 nodose axial ribs; fourth teleoconch whorl with nodose axial ribs and earliest varices; fifth to last teleoconch whorls with 3 varices, 3 axial tuberculate ribs between each pair of varices. Last teleoconch whorl with heavy rounded varices and occasionally with only 2 heavy axial ribs between them. No

other axial sculpture. Spiral sculpture consisting of numerous, mostly low and indistinct, narrow threads, more strongly developed on nodes of the axial ribs. Aperture rounded with flaring, smooth, columellar lip: outer lip smooth, erect, weakly liriate within; anal notch weak. Siphonal canal long, straight, narrowly open, smooth. Shell greyish-brown with bluish-black or brown blotches on the spire, and on the siphonal canal. Aperture whitish with light yellow or pink traces on the columellar lip and on the lirations inside aperture.

Remarks.

Already illustrated and commented, by HOUART (1990: 333), *H. langleitae* differs from *H. haustellum* in the more elongate, weakly shouldered and non-carinate protoconch, in the spineless siphonal canal, the more numerous axial ribs on the first teleoconch whorl (10-12 on 2 first whorl and 12-14 on third in *H. haustellum*), and in the higher and heavier varices on last teleoconch whorl. Other species such as *H. longicaudus* (Baker, 1891), *H. fallax* (Smith, 1891), *H. kurodai* (Shikama, 1964), and *H. vicdani*



Figures 1-5. Protoconchs (scale bars 0.5 mm)

1. *Haustellum haustellum* (Linné, 1758), New Caledonia, MNHN.
2. *Haustellum kurodai* (Shikama, 1964), Philippine Ids, coll. R. Houart.
3. *Haustellum fallax* (Smith, 1891), Mozambique, coll. R. Houart.
4. *Haustellum longicaudus* (Baker, 1891), Ethiopia, coll. R. Houart.
5. *Haustellum langleitae* n.sp., Madagascar, coll. R. Houart.

(Kosuge, 1980) all differ in protoconch characters (see Figs 1-4), thickness of varices, ornamentation of the siphonal canal and even if of lesser importance, in the shell colour.

Of all above cited species four are present in the Western Indian Ocean: *H. fallax*, *H. haustellum*, *H. longicaudus* and *H. langleytae*. *H. franchii* Bozzetti, 1993 was named from off Somalia (BOZZETTI, 1993: 107). The remaining species, *H. kurodai* and *H. vicdani*, apparently have restricted geographical distributions, from the Philippine Islands to south of Japan. One species, *H. haustellum* has a wide IndoWest Pacific distribution, certainly due to its planctotrophic larval development.

Unlike to PONDER & VOKES (1988) I prefer to treat all of these taxa as separate species, primarily on the basis of protoconch (except for *H. vicdani*) and shell characters.

Etymology

Named after Annie LANGLEIT (Brussels) an enthusiastic shell collector, who first brought the species to my attention some years ago.

Haustellum barbieri n.sp.

Figs 6, 7-9

Type Material

Sainte-Marie (Nosy-Boraha), Madagascar, in fisher nets, 30-35 m (holotype MNHN; 1 paratype coll. R. Houart).

Description

Shell medium sized for the genus, up to 90.4 mm in length, heavy, tuberculate. Spire moderately high with 7 broad, shouldered teleoconch whorls. Protoconch unknown (broken). Suture impressed. First teleoconch whorl lightly eroded; second whorl with 20-22 low, rounded axial ridges; third whorl with rounded axial ridges and earliest varices; fourth to sixth teleoconch whorl with 3 rounded, tuberculate varices, 4 (occasionally 3) nodose, axial ridges between each pair of



Figure 6.
Haustellum barbieri n.sp., holotype, detail of surface sculpture (scale bar 1 mm).

varices. Last teleoconch whorl with 3 tuberculate varices and 4 axial ridges between them. Other axial sculpture consisting of very narrow, nodose, irregular, rounded threads. Spiral sculpture of last teleoconch whorl consisting of 8 cords, more strongly developed on axial ridges: 2 cords on shoulder; 4 higher cords on body; 2 lower and narrower cords abapically. Other spiral sculpture consisting of numerous, narrow, rounded threads. Aperture rounded with flaring, smooth, columellar lip; outer lip erect, smooth within; anal notch weak. Siphonal canal long, straight, narrowly open, ornamented with 5 high, rounded, spiral cords. Shell pinkish brown with darker blotches on spiral cords and lighter coloured axial threads. Aperture glossy white.

Etymology.

Named after Jean-Pierre BARBIER (Paris), who sent the specimens for study and kindly donated the type material.

Remarks.

Haustellum barbieri recalls *H. tweedianus* (Macpherson, 1962) from Queensland, Australia in the pinkish colour and wrinkled micro-sculpture. However, *H. barbieri* differs from the latter in having a spineless siphonal canal, rounded apertural varix, relatively smooth outer apertural lip, more nodose and more numerous axial ridges, and flaring, strongly erect columellar lip. *H. barbieri* differs from any other species of *Haustellum* in the particular colour and micro-sculpture, sculpture of siphonal canal and very nodose shell.

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Figures 7-12. (opposite)

7-9. *Haustellum barbieri* n.sp., holotype MNHN, Sainte Marie (Nosy-Boraha), Madagascar, 86 mm.

10-12. *Haustellum langleitae* n.sp., holotype IRSNB 28.008/462, Sinda Island, Tanzania, 73 mm.

